39. *Saussurea lappa*
40. *Saussurea gnaphaloides*
41. *Schizaea digitata*
42. *Taeniophyllum* spp.
43. *Tetracentron sinense* var. *himalayense*
44. *Uvaria nicobarica*
45. *Valeriana* spp.
46. *Vanda coerulea*
47. *Zanthoxylum scandense*

The whole matter is under examination. Meantime, the above lists should help botainsts and foresters to collect more data on their biology and conservation.

REDISCOVERY OF *EUGENIA DISCIFERA* GAMBLE (MYRTACEAE) AND ITS LECTOTYPIFICATION

Henry *et al.* (1978) have listed 224 species of flowering plants presumably in danger of extinction in South India among which *Eugenia discifera* Gamble is one.

During an intensive botanical exploration in Sethur Hills of Ramanathapuram Dt., Tamil Nadu in 1979, special attention was paid to relocate rare and threatened plants which resulted in the rediscovery of this very interesting taxon. The present finding extends the earlier known distribution of the species.

Gamble (1918) described this species based on the collections of T. F. Bourdillon from the evergreen forests of Western Ghats in Travancore near Chimunji on April 3, 1895. So far this species was not represented in MH. But, there are two specimens in CAL. One of them, *T F. Bourdillon* 580 was collected on April 3, 1895. The other had been collected on 9th April, 1895 near Chimunji (exact locality not indicated) and the collector's name is not mentioned on the sheet, but bears the number 965 (Acc. No. 170282, CAL).

While describing this species, Gamble (1918) remarked, *"Fructus ignotus"*. It is of interest that this species could be relocated with flowers in Sethur Hills, Ramanathapuram Dt., Tamil Nadu in the year 1979 and with fruits in 1980 after a lapse of 85 years. A description of the fruits and seeds is presented here for the first time.

Gamble (1918) while describing the species cited two numbers—*T. F. Bourdillon* 580 and 787 in the protologue, but failed to indicate one of them as the type or holotype. Hence both of them became syntypes. The specimen—Near Chimunji, Trabancore, 1300 m (4000 ft), April 3, 1895, *T. F. Bourdillon* 580 (CAL)—is designated as the lectotype of the species.

Eugenia discifera Gamble in Kew Bull. 1918: 239. 1918 & Fl. Pres. Madras 1: 342. 1957 (repr. ed.).

Small trees 7-10 m high; trunk 30-50 cm across; branchlets glabrous. Leaves 3-6 × 2-3.5 cm, opposite, orbicular-obovate or obovate, entire, recurved, coriaceous, pellucid-dotted, glabrous, obtusely abruptly acuminate at apex, attenuate at base; midrib impressed above, raised beneath; petioles 3-7 mm long, glabrous. Flowers ± 2 cm across, white, axillary, in pairs; pedicels ± 7 mm long, tomentose. Berries ± 2 × 1.7 cm, subglobose, crowned with persistent calyx lobes; seeds ± 1.4 cm across, globose; radicle minute; cotyledons undivided (pseudomonocotyledonous).

Specimens examined: TAMIL NADU: Ramanathapuram District, Sethur Hills, 1350 m, 12-6-1979, in fl., *Srinivasan* 63532 (MH); Sethur Hills, 1350 m, 22-7-1980, in fr., *Srinivasan* 65986 (MH). KERALA: Trivandrum District, near Chimunji, Travancore, 1300 m (4000 ft), 3-4-1895, *T. F. Bourdillon* 580 (lectotype, CAL); near Chimunji, 1300 m

(4000 ft), 9-4-1895, *s.l.* 965 (Acc. No. 170282, CAL).

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ON THE STATUS OF SOME ENDEMICS (?) IN INDIA—I

Consequent on detailed monographic work and fuller knowledge of distribution, plants hitherto considered endemic turn out to be wide spread. Some such examples of orchids, which are based on mainly Seidenfaden's revisions (1975, 1976, 1977) of *Cleisostoma* Bl., *Liparis* L. C. Rich. and *Habenaria* Willd. are discussed here.

Cleisostoma discolor Lindl. Bot. Reg. 31. Misc. 59. 1845.

Hooker (1890), while treating the Orchidaceae in flora of British India, mentioned three species namely, *C. discolor* Lindl. from India (without definite locality), *Sarcanthus macrodon* Reichb. f. (Gard. Chron. 1555. 1872) from Madras Presidency, and *Saccolabium rostellatum* Hook. f. from Darjeeling.

Seidenfaden (1975) found that *Sarcanthus macrodon* and *Saccolabium rostellatum* as also another species *Sarcanthus auriculatus* Rolfe (Kew Bull. 9. 1895), also from India (without definite locality), are indistinguishable from *C. discolor* and thus reduced them to synonymy under *C. discolor.* Furthermore, he cited *Sarcanthus angkorensis* Guillaum (Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 77: 328. 1930) from Cambodia, *S. josephii* J. J. Sm. (Bull. Butenz. 2S. 9: 108. 1913) and *S. termissus* Reichb. f. (Hamb. Gartenz. 16: 15. 1860) both from Java, as synonyms of *C. discolor.* His treatment has affected the endemic status of some Indian taxa. All the above mentioned endemic species cannot be considered as endemics. Now, *C. discolor* is to be regarded as ranging from India to Cambodia, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra and Java.

Habenaria khasiana Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 6: 151. 1890.

This species was based on a collection from Meghalaya-Khasi hills and was believed to be endemic to India. Seidenfaden (1977) treated *H. graminifolia* Gagnep. (Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 78: 70. 1931), a species from Cambodia, as a synonym under *H. khasiana.*

In view of this the distribution of *H. khasiana* now extends from India to Thailand, Laos and Cambodia and it cannot be considered as an endemic species.

Liparis campylostalix Reich. f. Linnaea 41: 45. 1877.

This was described from India (locality not known) and was, for sometime, considered to be an endemic species. Seidenfaden (1976) listed *L. giraldiana* Krazl. (Beibl. 82, Bot. Jahrb. 36: 28. 1905) and *L. pauciflora* Rolfe (Kew Bull. 193. 1896), both from China, as synonyms under *L. campylostalix.*

Now, the disribuion of *L. campylostalix* extends from India to China.